

Testing approach— Where to start

- Getting from the "Document Processes" task to the "Develop Test Plan" task is extremely challenging.
- Developing a test plan is about:
- > selecting key controls to be tested,
- writing audit procedures to test the key controls, and
- > determining a sampling approach.

Testing approach— Determine key controls

- Using your risk assessment as an influence, select a combination of internal controls that are varied as to method (e.g., manual vs. automated), category types (e.g. management review or edit check), recurrence (e.g., monthly or recurring daily) and importance in the stage the control occurs (e.g., final management review or early stage authorization).
- Document controls in a control matrix, noting the key controls along with sample information.

A note about risk assessments

- Risk of significant misstatement
- At a minimum, the risk of significant misstatement should be assessed for each business cycle.
- Activities that mitigate risk should be taken into consideration and documented.
- Significant judgment
- ➤ Because the risk assessment process requires significant judgment, a senior person should perform/review these assessments.

		S. Geologica nancial Stat)/30/06		Ref: G
Gr	ocess Level Internal Control Asse rants Management ontrol Matrix					
Por	poser To document the internal controls identified in the	Control Type	t, and key cont	rols selected for Assertion	testing in FY 2006. Risk to be Mitigated	Kev
1	Engalistics are entered into the Department of the Interior's Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) by a procurement technician.	System Access	Recurring	Valuation, Rights and Obligations	Erronous obligation being posted to FFS.	Control
2	The actual award document, terms and conditions, application, and all relevant documentation are reviewed by the contracting officer (CO).	Management Review	Recurring	Valuation, Rights and Obligations	Erroncous obligation being posted to FFS	Yes – Sample Size 45
3	The contracting officer (CO) ensures that the award contains the arrount of funds awarded, start date, completion date, vender code, requisition number, recipients name, and account number.	Management Review	Recurring	Valuation, Rights and Obligations	Erronous obligation being posted to FFS.	Yes – Sample Size 45
4	If the award is for \$1 million or over, it is forwarded to the DOI Solicitor's Office for legal review before being forward for approval signatures.	Authorization	Recurring	Rights and Obligation	The recipient has a legal right to receive the award.	Yes – Sample Size 45
3	If the amount of the award is between \$500,000 and \$5 million the USGS Form 9-1992 is approved by the Director of USGS. If the award amount enceded \$5 million, the USGS Form 9-1992 is also submitted to the Assistant Secretary of Water and Science for approved.	Authorization	Recurring	Rights and Obligation	The rights of the agency to eater into the contract.	Yes – Sample Size 45
0	The contracting officer (CO) signs the award, which then officially obligates the funds.	Authorization	Recurring	Valuation, Rights and Obligations	Enroncous obligation being posted to FFS.	Yes - Sample Size 25

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Testing approach— Design audit procedures

- The goal in writing procedures is to be able to determine if the risk that the control is designed to mitigate is actually mitigated.
- Audit procedures should be specifically written for each control selected for testing.
- Audit procedures should be written by a senior person, preferably someone with audit experience.

A note about audit procedures

- The five methods of testing are:
- > interview,
- > inquiry,
- > observation,
- > inspection, and
- > re-performance.
- Write your procedures using these terms, e.g., "Inspect the invoice for time and date stamp. Re-perform the Prompt Payment Act calculation to determine if the payment was made in proper compliance with the PPA."

Link audit procedures directly to controls selected for testing

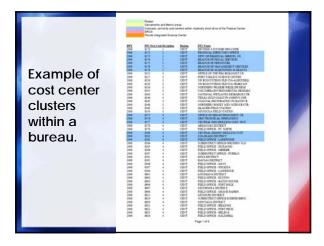
- To ensure completeness in testing all key controls, document audit procedures with direct linkage to the controls selected for testing.
- Multiple controls can be grouped together as linked to specific audit procedures, if each of the controls relates to one sample being tested.

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Example audit procedures.	U.S. Geological Survey Date of Financial Statements: \$/30/66 Audit Procedures Grants Management Propers: To Assessed the two with performed one top second create inherited in the grant	9.1
	Addi Procedure: VCP Control 2: The actual award document (even and conditions, application, and all relevant documentation are reviewed by a contracting afficer (CO):	red
	Custred N. The CO ensures that the award contains the amount of funds awarded, surel date, completion date, vendor cold, requisition number, recipionis name, and account number. Custred 4: If the award is for 1d million or over, it is forwarded to the DOI Selicitor's	1/4
	Control 6: If the security is per fix distinct on view, it is procupated aspected to the DAY Securities 5. Classified 8: If the control of the control is between \$500,000 to the classified in the Control of Control of the Control of Control of the Control of Windows for Control of Control of the Control of Control o	
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	FFS. Control 19th. The contracting efficer compares the greater's week plan to its punyrous reports and project capais, and resource that a 35°-300 has been received.	
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Sampling—Determine the population subject to testing

- Analyze your population
 - Dollar value of transactions
 - Volume of transactions
 - Excessive overtime
 - Turnover
 - Large contractor concentrations
 - Complexity of transactions
- Cluster your locations for adequate coverage
 - Group locations by physical proximity
 - Divide total sample across the cluster locations



A note about sampling

- It is critical to document how your population subject to sampling reconciles to the universe/general ledger.
- Document the parameters used to create the reports from which the samples are selected.
- Use a random number generator to select samples for testing.

Use the GAO FAM guidance regarding sample sizes and acceptable error levels.

See excerpt at right.

Figure	450.1: Sample Si of D (90% Cor	eviati	ions	ble Numbers	
(Toles	TABLE I able rate of 5%)			BLE II e rate of 10%)	
(Use for determining sample-selection sizes in all cases)			assessme reporting low and	evaluationg results only diminary nt of financial control risk is I deviations d Table I)	
Sampl Stre	Acceptable Number of Deviations		Sample Size	Acceptable Number of Deviations	
45			45		
78	ř		78	- ;	
105	2		105	6	
132	3		132	8	
158	4		158	10	
209	6		209	14	
or modes paidance a low as	porting controls, if ute, Table I may be requires the audito sessed level of contr laced in operation.	used r to pe	to determine reform suffic	sample size. Of tent control tests	dB to

Testing approach— Tests of Design

- Initially, you determine if a control is designed to actually work the way it has been described within your cycle memo via a test of design (also referred to as walk-thrus) using a sample item.
- This test concludes on whether a control is designed to prevent/detect misstatements.
- The conclusion dictates whether you sample transactions further to test the operating effectiveness of the control.

Testing approach— Tests of Operating Effectiveness

- After doing a favorable test of design, select a sample and test the sample to determine if the control actually works effectively.
- This test concludes on whether a control is operating to prevent/detect misstatements.
- The conclusion dictates whether the control works effectively or not to detect/prevent misstatement.

Testing— How much do you document in your workpapers?

- Choose a transaction and document the test of design, noting exactly what procedures you followed to do the test.
- Including sample documents with the test of design (only) is recommended.
- Documenting sample selected and results (only) with the test of operating effectiveness is recommended.

Testing approach— Overall Goals

- Perform and document your work such that you will find your weaknesses and develop corrective actions to resolve them.
- Perform and document your work in accordance with technical requirements such that auditors can review and re-perform a sample of your work, and potentially rely on your work to reduce the scope of their procedures to be performed.

A note on A-123 implementation

- Implementing Attachment A procedures is very similar to conducting the internal control phase of an audit of financial statements.
- The only way for you to know how to develop corrective actions that will resolve issues is to get an understanding of what is causing the issues. That can be accomplished through this A-123 implementation.

In conclusion — Overall critical success factors

- Primary testing phase critical success factors include:
- having leadership participation, including validation of cycle memo data, by the senior assessment team;
- Keeping it simple (following simple audit procedures and using simple documentation methods); and
- > sharing information among bureaus.

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